THE SEMI-WIGERLY UNION, will be put reduceday and Saturday, at 14 per annum for one tree copies; and \$15 for five copies.

THE WEFFILX UNION, a very large paper for country specialized, will be published every Saturday, morning, at the following prices: For one copy, 22 per annum; three copies for 35; five opics for 81; is no copies for 81; the copies for 81; is no copies for 81; the copies for 82; is no copies for 81; the copies for 83; the copies for 84; the copies for 84

## TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

PROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS
OF THE WEST SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST—BAIL
MORE AND OIDS CARLEGAD, FALL ARRANGERINTS.
Two through t aims are now run duily, except Sunday, from Washington for the West, as follows:
1st. Mail train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted.) connecting closely at Washington Junction, for the West,
2st The Chromest St. Louis, and Chicago Express Comexion leaves
2st. The Chromest St. Louis, and Chicago Express Comexion leaves
2st. The Chromest St. Louis, Kannas, &c. Time from Washington to
Chemant 2st Source, or to St. Louis only 44 hours.
To view the grand mountain secondry of the road in daylight take
citer the 7.45, a. m., or 3.50-p. m., train from Washington.
For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road
take the 3.50, p. m., train. For Marietta and Chrimant Railroad take
the same.

the same.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this fouts.

Way passengers for the main stem of the factimore and Ohio Rafferand will leave Washington as follows:

For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the 7.45, a. m., train.

For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 3.30, m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m.,

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.
Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 8.30, p. m. only.
The 7.45 and 4.43 trains only will stop at way stations and for Annapolis contexions.

The I.43, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Ballimore and Ohio Railroad Teket Office, of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.

W. P. SMITH,

Nactor of Transportation, Ballimore. Master of Transpor

## NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RALEMAN AND ALEXANDRIA

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PAGE will rim as follows: on Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, p. m. Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock,

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run o' opposite hours. Fare 13 cents.

Whaley's combuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue,

ATOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.-NEW ARRANGE-PART WITH G MATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE PROM WASH.

TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

TOMAC STEAMERS AND INCREMEND AND POTOMAC RAIL.

LINE—TWO fast daily lines. • (OMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL-LINE.—Two fast daily kines from Washington for the South an southwest, Boats leave their bertlist foot of 6th street, at 645, an , and 745, p. no. Pssengers by the morning boat can obtain a fine breakfast on board and enjoy a pleasant sail of 3½ hours down the beautiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Vernon. By the evening boat they insure a good supper and a rest of four hours in combrable bertlise or state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to connect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.
The great southers mall is conveyed over this route, it being 44 miles shorter and 100 miles loss railroading than by any other route, making certain connexious to

Frederickereng, Richmond, and Physichereng, Verginia; Wildon and Wilminsters, N. C.; Charlesters, S. C.; Accepta, Ga.; Montoment Ad North, Ala., direct to New Orleans and all southern crises and towns. et at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia,

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

Palton, Memphis, Atlanta, Montgomery,

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at a southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door set of Browns' Hotel, or on board the boars, face of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINIX,

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and flading that discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their steek, have enhanged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salescroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, openite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recont extensive enlargement of their factory, will cuable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burgiar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security or plate and jewelry.

Will keep on hand and make to order all times or more extensive the

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money cheets, validours, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof looks for banks or store doors, Jones's patent permutation bank look; and Grygier' patent letter lock, without key.

hout key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and

251 Broadway, corner Marray st., New York.

Washington, D. C.

B. W. KNOWLES, Agent

Richmond, Virginia.

## DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, I SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, moreantic credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28-dines

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Bemocrat: Below we publish a letter to br. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless pudfory from the press;

Prior. O. J. Wooli & Co.; Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of afty-live, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. BATH, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name natached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours. I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND,

A. C. HAYMOND,

RAITMOND, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Paor. Wood: Dear sir: Having land the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effective the yellow fever in New Urleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer at he very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

The understanding and the statement of the The undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachusetts Ne is a gentleman of great influence and universally believed.

WM. DYER.

Впоокриил, Jan. 12, 1858.

Proc. Wood: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restora t gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in moving inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to its with which I have been troubled from childheed; and has also stored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color have used no other article with anything like the same pleasus profit.

Yours, truly,

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, vin: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one delian per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the simil, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent more in proportion, and retails for 33 a bottle.

9011b. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the frest New York Wire Bulling Establishment.) and 114 Market street, old by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

## The Washington Anion.

WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1858.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." standard is and said second district a property of

DROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

VOL. XIV. NO. 170.

DEFARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office Indian Affairs, Oct. 21, 1858.

SEALED PROFOSALS, endorsed "Froposals for Indian Goods," [Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be], will be received at the office of Indians Affairs, Washington city, until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturetay, the thrivenenth day of November next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

Machina: Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

2,800 pairs 3-point white Mackinne blankets, to measure 60 by 72 litches, and weigh 5 pounds.

3,200 pairs 3'g-point white Mackinne blankets, to measure 84 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

500 pairs 2-point white Mackinne blankets, to measure 42 by 66 inches, and weigh 5'g pounds.

600 pairs 1'g-point white Mackinne blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4'g pounds.

600 pairs 1-point white Mackinne blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3'g pounds.

500 pairs 1-point white Mackinne blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.

500 pairs 2'g-point scarlet Mackinne blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

inches, and were by the blankets, to measure 32 by 40 bairs 1-point scarter Mackingo blankets, to measure 32 by 40 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.

100 pairs 3½ point green Mackingo blankets, to measure 66 by 84 facts, and weigh 10 pounds.

400 pairs 3-point green Mackingo blankets, to measure 60 by 72

100 pairs 3½, point green mackings.

100 pairs 3½, point green Mackings blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

100 pairs 3½, point green Mackings blankets, to measure 60 by 60 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 3½, point green Mackings blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.

100 pairs 5½, point indigo blue Mackings blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

100 pairs 3½, point sidigo blue Mackings blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 3½, point gentinella blue Mackings blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 5½ point gentinella blue Mackings blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

100 pairs 2½, point gentinella blue Mackings blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

100 pairs 2½, point gentinella blue Mackings blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackings blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

54 by 66 laches, and wege 500 pairs 1-point goutheils-blue M 2 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 4 000 yards fancy list blue cloth. 500 " " green cloth, 500 " " grey list blue cloth. 5,500 " gray list blue cloth. 5,500 " saved list blue cloth. 4,000 " " saved list blue cloth. 4,000 " " saved list blue cloth. 4,000 " " green cloth. gen cotton that handkerchie fancy cotton handkerchie black silk handkerchief 54 cotton shawle. oss worsted gartering.

white a Georgia stripes, blue denims, cottonade. ed ticking. brown gilling twine, No. 30.

CLASS No. 2. Ready-Made Clothing 200 frock coats, indigo-blue broad cloth. 200 pantaloons
100 indigo-blue Mackinac blanket capotes 200 blue satisett coats.
200 "pantaloons.
200 cadet mixed satinett coats.
200 "pantaloons.

CLASS No. 3. Hard care. Apricultural Implements, and Ages

,000 pound: brass kettles. ,500 tin kettles, 5 sizes. 150 nests Japanned kettles, 8 in a nest. ozen 10 quart tin par 50 dozen 10 quart im pans,
75 "6" 4 " "
150 "4 " "
550 " butcher knives.
250 "scalping"
25 M gun finits.
50 gross gun worms.
100 " fish-hooks, asserted.
50 dozen fish lines.
500 gross needles.
500 www.

awing knives, 10 and 12 inches in length 100 dozen hand-saw files.

short-handle frying pans, dozen hasting spoons.

iron table spoons

1,000 Northwest guns, fint lock.

1,000 Northwest guns, most lock.

200 " progression lock.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of said articles at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Meraphia, or Cincinnati; but the cost of the transportation of the same to their places of destination will be considered in deciding upon the proposals in cases where the same articles shall be proposed to be

same to their places of destination will be considered in deciding upon the proposals in cases where the same articles shall be proposed to be delivered at different places.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, and those articles are required to be of a peculiar character in order to meet the peculiar tastes and wants on the Indians, all bidders therefor must furnish samples of them for the examination of the office previous to the consideration of the bids. Sample guns must also in like mather be furnished, from which the department will make a selection; and, in case of more than one sample being furnished by the same bidder, the price for each must be distinctly indicated in the bid.

nished by the same bidder, the price for each must be distinctly indicated in the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the government samples, which may be seen at this office. They will be rightly magneted and compared with those samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quasity within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that all bids for furnishing the said articles may be rejected at the option of the department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of

the fact that bilders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The eight will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles maned than that specified in the above schedule; and the proposals must embrace the articles with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in said schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished, and the amounts must be carried out, and footed up for each class. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I for well hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated October 21, 1858, the following a ticles at the prices thereto affixed, [here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,] deliverable in the city of [hoston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphia, or Cinclinadi, as the case may be, by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1850 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and I [or well will also fernish at the same prices such additional quantities of the same kinds and qualities of goods as may be required for the service of the Indian department during the year 1850, deliverable as above stated; and if this proposal be accepted, [here insert the words in whole or in part," if more than one class be proposed for, I for well will, within twenty days thereaffer, execute a contract accordingly and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose wifficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorny.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder,

sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attornay.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or thiem) according to his (or their) bid or proposals, will execute a contract according to his (or their) bid or proposals for Indian goods, dated October 21, 1868, and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our helra, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States as damages a sum not less than fitteen per cent on the amount of asia bid or proposal."

Bods will be required in the sumount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose nuffectery must be certified by a United States judge or district attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly confirm, in all particulars, to the torms and directions of this adverticement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Commissioner.

Oct 22—d3t&3awill13Nov [listelAziar]

AMAR, MOTT, & AUTRY, Attorneys-at-Law, Holly Springs, Miss., will practice in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson; the Federal Court at Ponotoc; the Courts of the 7th Audital Disertof of Mississippi; and will altend to the collection of Claims throughout North Mississippi. Sept 18—dif

MR. SEWARD ON THE STUMP.

SPEECH DELIVERED AT ROCHESTER, OCTOBER 25.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The unmistakable outbreaks of zeal Failow-ciriness: The unmistakable outbreaks of seal which occur all around me show that you are carness men—and such a man am I. Let us, therefore, at least for a time, pass by all secondary and collateral questions, whether of a personal or general nature, and consider the main subject of the present canyass. The democratic party, or—to speak more accurately—the party which wears that attractive name, is in possession of the federal government. The republicans propose to dislodge that party, and dismiss it from its high trust.

Our country is a theatre which exhibits, in full operation, two radically different political systems—the one

Our country is a theatre which exhibits, in full operation, two radically different political systems—the one resting on the basis of servile or slave labor, the other on the basis of voluntary labor of freemen.

The laborers who are enslaved are all negroes, or persons more or less purely of African derivation. But this is only accidental. The principle of the system is, that labor, in every society, by whomsoever performed, is necessarily unintellectual, groveling, and base, and that the laborer, equally for his own good and for the welfare of the State, ought to be enslaved. The white laboring man, whether native or foreigner, is not enslaved only because he cannot as yet be reduced to hondage.

The great melioration of human society which modern times exhibit is mainly due to the substitution of the system of voluntary labor for the old one of servile labor,

tem of voluntary labor for the old one of servile labor, which has already taken place. O O The slave system is not only intolerant, unjust, and inhuman tosystem is not only incolerant, unjust, and inhuman to-wards the laborer, whom, only because he is a laborer, it loads down with chains and converts into merchandise, but scarcely less so to the freeman, to whom, only be-cause he is a laborer from necessity, it denies facilities for employment, and whom it expels from the community because it cannot enslave and convert him into merchan-dise also. • • • In States where the slave system precalls the masters directly or indirectly see all provails, the masters, directly or indirectly, secure all political power, and constitute a ruling aristocracy. In the States where the free labor system prevails, universal suffrage necessarily obtains, and the State inevitably be-

suffrage necessarily obtains, and the State inevitably becomes, sooner or later, a republic or democracy.

Russia yet maintains slavery, and is a despotism. Most of the other European States have abolished slavery and adopted the system of free labor. It was the antagonistic political tendencies of the two systems which the first Napoleon was contemplating when he predicted that Europe would ultimately be either all Cossack or all republicant of the property rope would ultimately be either all Cossack or all republican. Never did human sagacity utter a more pregnant truth. The two systems are at once perceived to be incongruous. But they are more than incongruous, they are incompatible. They never have permanently existed together in one country, and they never can. It would be easy to demonstrate this impossibility, from the irreconcilable contrast between their great principles and characteristics. But the experience of mankind has conclusively established it. Slavery, as I have already intimated, existed in every State in Europe. Free labor has supplanted it everywhere except in Russia and Turkey. State necessities developed in modern times, and now obliging even those two nations to encourage and employ free labor, and already, despotic as they are, we find them free labor, and already, despotic as they are, we find the engaged in abolishing slavery.

offelt of co Hitherto the two systems have existed in different States, but side by side, within the American Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of States. But in another aspect, the United States constitute only one nation. Increase of population, which is filling the States out to their very borders, together with a new and extended net-work of railroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate, is rapidly bringing the States into a high er and more perfect social unity or consolidation. The hese antagonistic systems are continually coming hate

closer contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an impressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a staycholding, nation, or carbotal transfer. either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachu-setts and New York must again be surreaded by their setts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, armers to slave cutture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and No. "York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuc-cessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made,

The fathers knew that the two systems could not endure within the Union, and expected that within a short period slavery would disappear forever. Moreover, in order that these modifications might not altogether defeat their grand design of a republic maintaining univer sal equality, they provided that two thirds of the States might amend the constitution. On If these States are to again become universally slaveholding, 1 do not pretend to say with what violations of the constitution that end shall be accomplished. On the other hand, while I do confidently believe and hope that my country will yet become a land of universal freedom, I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States, co-operating with the federal government, and all acting in strict conformity

with their respective constitutions.

The strife and contentions concerning slavery, which gently-disposed persons so habitually deprecate, is nothing more than the ripening of the conflict which the fathers themselves not only thus regarded with favor, but which they may be said to have instituted.

It is not to be denied, however, that thus far the course of that contest has not been according to their lumane anticipations and wishes. In the field of federal politics, slavery, deriving unlooked for advantages from commer-cial changes and energies, and unforescen from the facili-ties of combination between members of the slaveholding class and between that class and other property classes, early rallied, and has at length made a stand, not merely to retain its original defensive position, but to extend its sway throughout the whole Union. It is cer-tain that the slaveholding class of American citizens in-dulge this high ambition, and that they derive encour-agement for it from the rapid and effective political successes which they have already obtained.

When the free States shall be sufficiently demoralize When the free States shall be sufficiently demoralized to tolerate these designs, they reasonably conclude that slavery will be accepted by those States themselves. I shall not stop to show how speedy or how complete would be the ruin which the accomplishment of these slaveholding schemes would bring upon the country. For one, I should not remain in the country to test the sad experiment. Having spent my manhood, though not my whole life, in a free State, no aristocracy of any kind, much less an aristocracy of slaveholders, shall ever make the laws of the land in which I shall be content to live.

You will tell me that these fears are extravagant and chimerical. I answer they are so, but they are so only because the designs of the slaveholders must and can be because the designs of the slaveholders must and can be defeated. But it is only the possibility of defeat that renders them so. They cannot be defeated by inactivity. There is no escape from them compatible with non-resistance. How, then, and in what way, shall the necessary resistance be made? There is only one way. The democratic party must be permanently dislosped from the government. The reason is, that the democratic party is inextricably committed to the designs of the slaveholders, which I have described.

ers, which I have described.

The very constitution of the democratic party commits it to execute all the designs of the slaveholders, whatever they may be. It is not a party of the whole Union, of all the free States and all of the slave States, nor yet is it a party of the free States in the North and in the Northwest, but it is a sectional and local party, having, rescribedly, in season within the slave States and practically, its reat within the slave States, and counting its consistency chiefly and almost exclusively there. Of all its representatives in Congress and in the electoral colleges, two-thirds uniformly come from these States.
Its great element of strength lies in the vote of the slave-holders, augmented by the representation of three-fifths of the slaves. Deprive the democratic party of this strength, and it would be a helpless and hopeless minority, incapa-ble of continued organization.

and it would be a helpless and hopeless minority, incapable of continued organization.

To expect the democratic party to resist slavery and favor freedom is as unreasonable as to look for Protestant missionaries to the Catholic Propaganda of Rome. The history of the democratic party commits it to the policy of slavery. It has been the democratic party, and no other agency, which has carried that policy up to its present alarming culmination. Without stopping to ascertain critically the origin of the present democratic party, we may concede its claim to date from the era of good feeling which occurred under the administration of President Monroe. At that time in this State, and about that time in many others of the free States, the democratic party deliberatoly disfranchised the free colored or African citizen, and it has pertinaciously continued this disfranchisement ever since. This was an effective aid to slavery; for while the slaveholder votes for his slaves against freedom, the freed slave, in the free States, is prohibited from voting against slavery. In 1824, the democracy resisted the election of John Quincy Adams—himself before that time an acceptable democrat, and in 1828 it expelled him from the presidency, and put a slaveholder in his place, although the office had been filled by slaveholders thirty-two out of forty years. In 1836 Martin Van Buren—the first non-slaveholding eitizen of a free State to whose election the democratic party ever consented—signalized his inauguration into the presidency by a gratuitous amouncement that under no circumstances would he ever approve a bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and in the national dock yards and arsenals was brought before Congress by repeated popular appeals. The democratic party thereupon promptly denied the right of petition, and effectually suppressed the freedom of speech in Congress, as far as the institution of slavery was concerned.

From 1845 god and wise men counselled that Texas should remain outside the Union until s

In 1846, when the United States became involved in a war with Mexico, and it was apparent that the struggle would end in the dismemberment of that republic, which would end in the dismemberment of that republic, which was a non-slaveholding power, the democratic party rejected a declaration that slavery should not be established within the territory to be acquired. When, in 1850, governments were to be instituted in the Territories of California and New Mexico, the fruits of that war, the democratic party refused to admit New Mexico as a free State, and only consented to admit California as a free State on the condition, as it has since explained the transaction, of leaving all of New Mexico and Utah open to slavery, to which was also added the concession of perpetual slavery in the District of Columbia, and the passage of an unconstitutional, cruel, and humiliating petual slavery in the District of Columbia, and the passage of an unconstitutional, cruel, and humiliating law, for the recapture of fugitive slaves, with a further stipulation that the subject of slavery should never again be agitated in either chamber of Congress. When, in 1854, the slaveholders were contentedly reposing on these great advantages, then so recently won, the democratic party, unnecessarily, officiously, and with superservicable liberality, awaked them from their slumber, to offer and force on their acceptance the abrogation of the law which declared that neither slavery nor unvoluntary servitude should ever exist within that part of the ancient servitude should ever exist within that part of the ancient Territory of Louisiana which lay outside of the State of Missouri, and north of the parallel of '36 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude-a law, which, with the exception

of one other, was the only statute of freedom then re-maining in the federal code.

In 1856, when the people of Kansas had organized a new State within the region thus abandoned to slavery, and applied to be admitted as a free State into the Union, the democratic party contemptuously rejected their petition and drove them with menaces and intimidat from the hails of Congress, and armed the President with military power to enforce their submission to a slave code, established over them by fraud and usurpation. At every subsequent stage of the long contest which has since raged in Kansas, the democratic party has lent its sym-pathics, its aid, and all the powers of the government which it controlled to enforce slavery upon that unwilling and injured people. And now even at this day, while it mocks us with the assurance that Kanasa is free, the democratic party keeps the State excluded from her just and proper place in the Union, under the hope that she may yet be dragooned into the acceptance of slavery. The democratic party finally has procured from a Supreme Judiciary, fixed in its interests, a decree that slavery exists by force of the constitution in every Territory of the United States, paramount to all legislative authority either within the Territory or residing in Congress. which it controlled to enforce slavery upon that unwil-

trict of Columbia, even with compensation to masters and the consent of the people, on the ground of an im-plied constitutional inhibition, although the constitution expressly confers upon Congress sovereign legislative power in that District, and although the democratic party power in that District, and although the democratic party is tenacious of the principle of strict construction. It violated the express provisions of the constitution in sup-pressing petition and debate on the subject of slavery through fear of disturbance of the public harmony, although it claims that the electors have a right to instruct their representatives, and even demand their resignation in cuses of contumacy. It extended slavery over Texas, and connived at the attempt to spread it across the Mexican territory, even to the shores of the Pacific ocean, under a plea of enlarging the area of freedom. It abrogated the Mexican slave law, and the Missouri Compromise prohibition of slavery in Kansas, not to open the new territories to slavery, but to try therein the new and fascinating the surface of the product of the statement of th ting theories of non-intervention and popular sovereign-ty; and finally it overthrew both these new and elegant systems by the English Lecompton bill and the Dred Scott decision, on the ground that the free States ought not to enter the Union without a population equal to the repre-sentative basis of one member of Congress, although slave States might come in without inspection as to their numbers.

Numbers.

Will any member of the democratic party now here claim that the authorities chosen by the suffrages of the party transcended their partisan platforms, and so misrepresented the party in the various transactions I have recited? Then I ask him to name one democratic states man or legislator, from Van Buren to Walker, who, either timidly or cautiously, like them, or boldly and defiantly, like Douglas, ever refused to execute a behest of the slaveholders, and was not, therefore, and for no other sause, immediately denounced and deposed from his trust, and repudiated by the democratic party for that

I think, fellow-citizens, that I have shown you that it is high time for the friends of freedom to rush to the recue of the constitution, and that their very first duty is to dismiss the democratic party from the administration of the government.

Mrs. Gardner, convicted of murder in the second de-gree for poisoning her, husband, late postmaster at Hing-ham, Massachusetts, has been sentenced to the House of Correction for life: Mr. Nathaniel Willis publishes in the Boston Recorder

his experience of half a century in newspaper life. In 1796 he commenced an apprenticeship in the Boston Chronicle, in the same room in which his father had worked, and where Benjamin Franklin worked before him. In 1803 Mr. Willis started the Eastern Argus, in him. In 1803 Mr. Willis started the Eastern Argus, in Maine, and in 1816 started the Recorder, a religious newspaper, in Doston, in connexion with Mr. Sidney E. Morse, who, however, soon withdrew, leaving the paper to Mr. Willis. A brisk controversy has lately been waged concerning the claim of the Recorder to be the oldest religious journal in the country. Mr. Willis is now in his 79th year. He concludes his chapter of experiences with the following bit of counsel to the new race of journalists: "Young men who aspire to the press as a profession, let an old man advise you to depend on industry, integrity, perseverance, self-reliance, and the blessing of God, rather than the promises of men. By these I have succeeded, with the advantage of an education which only a printing office affords. I have paid my debts, and by prudence, and by gathering up the fragments, I have a competence which will carry me to the edge of the Jordan.

The Freeman's Journal contradicts the statement now making the rounds of the papers that the Pope has forbidden, on penalty of excommunication, the use of the

SMALL THINGS.

A traveller through a dusty road Strewed actrus on the lea. And one took root, and sprouted up, And grew into a Irec.

Love sought its shade at evening time. To breathe its early your

The dormouse loves its daugling twig.
The birds aweet music bore;
R stood a glory in its place;
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way Amid the grass and foru; A passing stranger scooped a well Where weary men might turn.

He walled it round, and hung with care
A ladic at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toll might drink.

He passed again, and lof the well, By summers never dried, Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues And saved a life besides.

A dreamer dropped a random thought. Twas old, and yet 'was new; A simple fancy of the brain, But strong in being true.

It shone upon a genial mind, And lo! its light became A lamp of life, a beacon ray, A menitory name.

The thought was small, its issues great A watch fire on a hill; R sheds its radiance far adown, And cheers the valley still. A nameless man amid a crowd That thronged the daily mart Let fall a word of hope and love Unstudied from the heart.

A whisper on the tumult thrown, A transitory breath, It raised a brother from the dust, It saved a soul from death.

Oh, germ! oh, fount! oh, word of love!

METROPOLITAN MUSINGS.

In the course of the peregrinations which, with a constant eye to the safety of the metropolis, I am compelled to undertake, I frequently find it difficult to extract "serthough I did find "books in the running brooks" the day before yesterday, for, in my anxjety to save my gaiters from contact with the foaming current that filled half the street, I dropped a precious load of literature in the miry torrent. Sometimes, when my musings are like "spirits in the vasty deep" -- called but won't come-I am compelled to overcome the constitutional bashfulness which causes me usually to bestor all my attention upon the geometrical illustrations in the payement, and conscious that (to use an original phrase) the eyes of the world are upon me, I am forced to hide

blushes by gazing at the shop windows. Before I go any further, I must express my great sym pathy with the much and ill-used visual organs of the world; three times in a single evening recently have I heard statements about "the eyes of the world," which, if they were all true, would indicate a compound squint on the part of the aforesaid organs, that will eventually require a cosmopolitan operation for strabismus. I was assured by a highly respected clergyman, whose character for veracity is entirely above suspicion, that "the eyes of the world are now looking towards this city of Washington :" this rather flattered my metropolitan vanity. I said to myself "the eyes of the world are welcome to look upon Washington; there are several handsome and interesting public institutions worthy the attention of the eyes of the world, amongst others THE UNION OFFICE, and THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN." Drawing near my dwelling, I purchased a copy of the New York Herald, and, glancing at it for a moment, I was surprised to find that enterprising newspaper declaring that the eyes of the world were directed towards Staten Island. or Tammany Hall, I forget which; this disagreement between the clergy and the Herald, although not a new omenon, rather puzzled me, but with the pacific proclivities of my temperament I strove to account for it by supposing AB a line drawn from the eyes of the Washington, and C Staten Island in the line of vision; this, though a pretty long look ahead, would reconcile the statements. But my cup of horror was destined to be filled to overflowing, for having comfortably ensconced myself in my attic, with my dressing gown and slippers on, and reading a late number of the London Despatch, which I had just removed from an envelope adorned with a miniature likeness of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and directed in the small, neat chirography of the great Blanchard, to his friend the M. A. M., was completely amazed when the very first sentence declared "for the next twelve months the eyes of the world will be fixed upon our gallant army in India." I object to this torturing use of the eyes of the world-no eyes can endure it, certainly I would not. I propose, in orde to preserve the world's eyes, that in future all persons desirous of employing this figure of speech shall be limited on ordinary occasions to the employment of the eyes of their own county, members of Congress and senators to be permitted to use the eyes of their respective States, and celebrated orators on great occasions—such as the Fourth of July-to be granted, positively for one night only, the services of the eyes of the continent. By the adoption of this plan, we shall spare the world the ridiculous game of cross-purposes which the unlicensed use of its eyes must subject it to; we may also save the planetary system to which we belong from a possible catastrophe which would inevitably blacken the eyes of our little globe; for if by this looking at different places at the same time strabismus should follow, how, I beg to inquire, is the world to keep in its orbit? What is to save us from a set-to, a la Morrissey and Heenan, with Mcrcury or Mars? My compliments to all clergymen, lecturers, political orators, authors, editors, and reporters, and they will very much oblige their sincere friend, the Middle-Aged Man, by not making spectacles of themselves by too free use of "the eyes of the world."

The foregoing is to be regarded merely as digressive, a natural outbreak of sympathy for a great sufferer and penned quite without regard to the necessity for filling a certain space in this morning's Union. I am not unwilling to confess that there are seasons when I find it very difficult to write some things, but my gossiping ommunications with my friends who read these Musings always come to me (no pun intended) like a dam-med torrent of small talk. When I commenced I intended to tell how my attention was directed towards a very fine engraving of "The Horse Fair," which was exhibited in the window of Mr. Philp's Bookstore, and how I was thus led to muse a little upon the history of

Rosa Bonheur, the Female Landseer. The Horse Fair is not the only exquisite painting

which this accomplished lady has produced, and although Ruskin, with his charming dogmatism, chooses to question the genius of Rosa, because, he says, she does not paint the human face—(strange failing for a French lady)— her "Chevres of Moutons," "Bourfs de Cintal," "Deux La-pins," and that wonderful "Ploughed Field," will live as long even as "The Stones of Venice." Much as I admire Ruskin, I have a little grudge against him for his criticism of Md'lle Bonheur. She is one of those rare personages who seem to be born in order to teach us plodding, every-day mortals of how much our nature is capable. The daughter of an artist, her childish sport was artistic. and we are told that she would play truant from school, and spend the hours thus obtained in making rade

pictures in the sand, of the groups she saw around her.

After studying and copying in the Lourve, she frequently
made long pedestrian excursions into the surrounding
country, sketching fields and water-falls, drawing the
portraits of cows and homes, and climbing mountains, with an enthusiasm that often wrecked her health. had that quality of perseverance, often called obsti which, though not always successful, generally be which, though not always successful, generally belongs to those who win success in any sphere—leitre, art, commerce, or politics, not excepted. After long and painful years of preparation, she tirst obtained marked notice at the age of seventeen by the exhibition of two pictures. Keeping steadily at work, she received from the French government, by the hands of Vernet, a magnificent Sevres vase as a token of the esteem in which she was held. It was in 1850 that she finished and exhibited the "Ploughed Field," and she soon after or the picture in connexion with which she is b in America, the world-renowned "Horse Fair." The peculiar value of this picture is not its drawing, which is faultless as any pre-Raphenlite could desire, or its color-ing, which is worthy of any old master, but the wonder-ful grouping and the arrangement of accessories demand the crown of genius for its author. The partial conceal-ment with dust of the legs of the horses, in order to direct our gaze to the wonderfully life-like heads, the ingenious contrivance for giving the pyramidal form to the picture by the rearing of the black horse and the dome in the back ground, and the beautiful management of light and shade, all stamp the picture with the auto-graph of a born artist, who has recognised the Law that, while Genius may kindle its own fire, Industry must sup-

Special Notice to Subscribers

Calon SOTTO . SAGEN

ply the fuel. The best of all is, that the womanly instincts have not been cramped or crushed by her success Large wealth has accrued to her from her art, and yet she has been known, even in recent years, to pledge, at the Mont de Pieté, the very medals gained by her pictures in order to assist some struggling artist; thus affording another instance of that fraternal good feeling which has been so often manifested by successful artists towards their less fortunate brethren. Powers could have told a

very similar story of Greenough's generosity.

From France to England

leads us from art to literature, from the "Horse Fair" to "Sir Walter Raleigh and His Times, with other Papers," a collection of reviews and lectures by Kingsley, and the "Journey Due North," by that witty George Augustus Sala, with whom the M. A. M. has enjoyed many a delightful Re-Union in times quite post diluvial. The firm of Ticknor & Fields, which publishes so many good books, deserves well of the public for this re-issue of these excellent books. Kingsley is an heroic soul who has never written a line which did not photograph the beating of his own heart. Hypatia, Alton Locke, and Two Years Ago, were volumes of sermons for the people, which had a virtue in them for making bad men better, by showing the evanescence of what is gained by wrong-doing, and for making discouraged souls hopeful, by showing the eternity of what is right and pure. The present volume glows all over with a living warmth; it present volume grows an ever is not Kingsley's book, it is Kingsley. Hear him discourse of heroical souls : "These heroes are not so far removed from us after all. They were men of like passions with ourselves, with the same flesh about them, the same spirit within them, the same devil beneath, the same God above. They and their deeds were not so very wonderful. Every child who is born into the world is just as wonderful; and, for aught we know, might, mutatis mutandis, do just as wonderful deeds. If accident and circumstance helped them, the same may help us; bave helped us, if we will look back down our years, far more than we have made use of. They were men, certainly very much of our own level; but may we not put that level somewhat too low? They were certainly not what we are ; for, if they had been, they would have done no more than we; but is not a man's real level not what he is, but what he can be, and therefore ought to be? No

been that on the whole (though they found it a sore bat-tle) they refused the evil and chose the good ?" Mr. Sala has given us a glimpse of Russian interiors in one of the most readable books ever published. With an infinite fund of wit and a keen power of analysis and description, he portrays Russian life in so agree style that he ought immediately to make another "Jour-ney Due North" to obtain materials for a second volume. Thus, like our modern dramatists, I have prepared a

doubt they were compact of good and evil just as we;

but so was David-no man more—though a more heroical

personage (save only one) does not appear in all human

records. But may not the secret of their success have

weakly entertainment out of one part French, two parts English, and one part American, (that is the funny part,) calls for me to continue at the footlights, I must make my best bow, and for another week let the curtain hide the MIDDLE-AGED MAN

PROPOSALS FOR SHAFTS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHAFTS.

U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION AND WASHINGTON AQUESTIC GYPLE.

Washington, September 20th, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the Carth day of December next, at nown, for furnishing, on the grounds of the Extension of the Capitol, one hundred Shafts for the columns of the Extension of the Capitol, one hundred Shafts for the columns of the Extension of the Capitol, one hundred Shafts for the columns of the Extension of the Oxform are as follows:

One hundred shafts, including the upper torus of the base: each shaft to be twenty-five feet two and one-eighth inches in height from the bottom of said torus to the top the upper astragal.

The diameter of the torus or bottom piece of shaft to be three feet seven and five-eighths inches; the diameter of the shaft above the base to be three feet, and at the neck below the capital two feet six-and-one-eighth inches; and the diameter of the upper astragal to be two est eleven-and-seven-eighths inches. These are the next dimensions of the work when finished.

All the blocks to be scalabled round to dimensions, and to be free from all defects which would make blemishes in the finished-columns. The above shafts to be of white American marghe, similar in color, grain, and composition to that used in the exterior of the Capitol Extension, which comes from near Lee, Massachusetts.

Every proposal should be accompanied with a block at loast one cubic foot in size, as a specimen of the marthic offered. This specimen will be rubmitted to proper chemical and mechanical tost before being accopied for the work.

then will be summared by the work.

The proposals should state the time within which the marble will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, it his or their bids he accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient fecurities, for the completion of the work undertaken; and guarantee to be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Auturney, Navy Agent, or some phases of the central covernment or individual known to the Engineer.

guarantee.

The United States reserves the right to reject may or all bids no deemed advantageous, and to make other arrangements for procuring the marble.

Froposals will be received for furnishing the shafts either in stugh blocks or in blocks of not less than four feet in length, and the manner of shafts offered in single blocks or in pieces, respectively, should be stated.

be stated.

Proposals will be opened in this office at moon of the 4th Decembers, in the presence of bidders who may choose to be present.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MESOS,
Capt. of Engineers,
In charge of U. S. Capttof Extension.

PORM OF A GUARANTES.

To CAIT. M. C. Minos, U. S. Engineers.

We the undersigned, residents of hereby, jointly and severally coxesiant with the characteristic of the safe of hereby, jointly and severally coxesiant with the coccepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the secretary of the safe bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient surelies, to perform the work or furnish the articles proposed, is conformity to the terms of the advertheement under which is was made. And in case the said shall fall to outer fatty contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference the tween the offer by the said and the next lowest fador.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. Out 1—cotta

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